

MOUNTAIN BREEZES

By HARRY D. PATTERSON

It has been stated that the only sure thing in the world is change and whether that surely be for the better or for the worse is a matter of fortune, or fateful concern. The social habits of any Nation are reflected in that Nation's obligations, and where there is a scattering of the there will be a scattering society. A nation is agricultural if a large percentage of the inhabitants are farmers; manufacturing, if a great proportion are factory workers. Thus, the same that is applied to nations might just as well be fitted to races and individuals.

In the infancy of this country agriculture was the chief means for a livelihood, and for existence. To be a farmer, and to think in terms of that vocation were not only ideal, but were lauded as inspirational customs were built, and traditions grounded. It was actually a simple matter to determine right from wrong. As the fens heaped one upon the other various evolutions and revolutions crowded in on the minds and activities of those who would remain in custom built and traditionally-grounded states of mind. No doubt it has been heedlessly stated that "if it was good enough for Grandpa, it's good enough for me." Why are you so sure of that? Have you debated it with yourself? Or have you considered the conditions which existed then? Remember they had no streamlined hose and buggy

age; and under no circumstances could one find a plug that could do a hundred and twenty miles per hour on land. Some of them would have been doing excellent if they did five miles per hour. It was thought that only Angels and birds were supposed to fly; and fishes were supposed to snail under water; sail boats alone could traverse the Oceans. The Pony Express only could carry messages. The human voice could go no farther than vocal fitness of the individual, and the atmosphere conditions had a lot to do with it. But that was Grandpa's Day!

In our day we do have Twentieth century streaming; we can do a hundred twenty (if we're fool enough to try); or our planes can be flown so fast that even the pilot can't hear the purr of his own motor over six hundred miles per hour in a power dive! We do have submarines, radios, telephones, telegraphs, phonographs, electrical appliances, and what would you have?

Everything? No, no! In our strivings for material gains, and in the maze of such swift mechanical advancements, we have been prone to forget the simple things in life which are the most real, after all we've come to judge the worth of everything in terms of dollars and cents. Mercurial Brotherhood! Children and elderly people of certain Please turn to page five

Notes and Comments

Notes and comments Di-V. Hitler seems to find the island empire hard to take.

Advice is easy to give but it is just as easy to ignore.

Never go on a bond unless you are ready to pay the costs.

A political campaign always produces some amusing arguments.

The Greeks had a word for it and the Italians haven't figured it out.

Our idea of a joke is a promoter trying to sell an editor some stock.

Musolini is expected to come out soon with another statement "Oh well, who wanted Greece anyway?"

It is an open question whether football, as a sport, is worth the casualties.

There are successful businesses that are not run on business principles.

After some exhibitions we are inclined to advocate trousers-for-women week.

We have no quarrel with the man who doesn't advertise in our columns; he's biting himself.

Government seeks national well-being; business seeks profits. Naturally, a conflict often arises.

Individuals who think for themselves never have to wait on other people to make up their minds.

People are dying every day on the highways, trying to find out how fast a trip can be completed.

Now that the professions are in the doghouse, you find business trying to edge in on the professions.

Life moves along; the family with two automobiles today couldn't afford a horse and buggy years ago.

We hate to think of farm prices if the farmers of the U. S. go in for unlimited production of all crops.

Well, now that the third term tradition has been broken, we will have to wait and see what happens to the nation.

Education will be something when newspaper writers begin picking out the All-American English performer.

Moving pictures may be bad for youngsters but they do not compare with some of the magazines that the youth are reading.

How can you expect the human race to get along without fighting? Even a man and his wife sometimes have their difficulties.

With the United States committed to giving continued assistance to Great Britain, it looks like the question of war or peace depends upon what Hitler and his allies make of it.

An editor expresses one man's opinions but if they have sense, they influence thousands of readers and start them thinking along the same line at the same time; then, you have something.

Sunday School Lesson

Attitudes Toward the Gospel Message

HIGHLIGHTS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON 11-23

By NEWMAN CAMPBELL

(The International Uniform Lesson for Nov. 24 is Luke 8, the Golden Text being Luke 8:18, "Take heed therefore how ye hear.")

THE CHAPTER of St. Luke which comprises today's lesson is one of the most charming pictures of the life of our Lord on earth. It mentions three women who believed in the Lord and ministered to Him. Mary Magdalene had been cured of evil spirits by Him; Joanna was the wife of Chuzas, steward or chamberlain of Herod Antipas, and Susanna, who is not mentioned anywhere else in the New Testament. All three were faithful followers who aided the Lord in His great work.

A great multitude was following Jesus, and He told them a parable of a sower who scattered grain. Some of the grains fell on to hard, barren ground, and almost at once birds flew down and ate them for food; others fell on stony ground that gave no moisture, and when the seeds came up they quickly withered. Still others fell in ground that allowed them to sprout and grow, but thorns grew also, and choked the good grain. Others fell into good ground and grew up and made a good harvest. As He told the parable He cried, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

The disciples wanted to know the meaning of this parable, and Jesus explained that the seed was the word of God which was heard by many people. Some hearts were hard and the word made no impression on them. It was as if birds flew down and plucked the word and ate them. Others' hearts were stony, and while the good words might be sown in them, they soon were forgotten because the minds of those who received were not interested and gave them no thought in which to grow.

Others heard and believed at first, but allowed other interests, like weeds, to choke out all thought of them. But there were many whose minds and hearts welcomed the fruitful thoughts and cherished them, and gathered a rich harvest of fine Christian living from them.

Storn on Galilee

The Sea of Galilee is a beautiful body of water 350 feet below sea level. It is usually calm, but sudden storms arise on it. After teaching the people, Jesus and His disciples embarked in a boat to go to the other side of the sea. Jesus, being weary, went to sleep, and a great storm arose, which rocked the boat and frightened the fishermen so that they called Jesus, telling Him that they

were about to perish. Jesus rebuked the waves and they stilled. Then He turned to His disciples, reproving them for their lack of faith.

On the other side of the sea they were met by a man sorely afflicted with demons. So tormented was he that he hid in tombs and wore no clothes. The evil spirits spoke through his mouth, asking Jesus not to command them to go into the sea, but into a herd of swine which was feeding near by. Jesus did as they asked, and the swine ran down a steep place into the sea and were drowned. The man flung himself at Jesus' feet, and later went about telling everyone of his release. But the people who saw the miracle were frightened, and asked Him to go away. So He went back to the ship and returned to the other side.

Miracle of the Sick Woman

The people on the other side of the sea received Him gladly. A man named Jairus, a ruler of the synagogue, came to Him, saying that his young daughter was ill, and asking that Jesus make her well. People crowded about the Master, and as He made His way to Jairus' house, He felt power go out of Him, and asked who had touched Him. The disciples had seen nothing and told Him the multitude pressed so close about Him that no one special had gone so. Then a woman who had been ill for 18 years came to Him and threw herself at His feet, saying that she had come behind Him and touched the hem of His garment and had been healed. He said to her: "Daughter, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace."

Just then someone came from Jairus, saying that Jesus need not go to the house as the daughter had died. But Jesus said, "Fear not; believe only, and she shall be made whole."

And when He came to the house He took only Peter, James and John with Him, and the father and mother of the maiden. All in the house were weeping and wailing, but Jesus said, "Weep not; she is not dead, but asleep." He took her by the hand, and taking the girl by the hand He said, "Maid, arise!"

And her spirit came again, and she rose straightway.

What lessons do we learn from this eighth chapter of St. Luke? First, to keep our hearts and minds like fertile ground, to receive and cherish the Word of God and yield a harvest of blessing. And second, to have faith and not to fear, though storms rage and His assail us. We are saved by faith, and faith shall make us free.

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Briefs: Very Brief

Willkie asks followers to aid defense, but back loyal opposition.

President Roosevelt voices the faith that dictators will be overthrown.

Federal employment set new record of 1,058,596 in September.

Uruguay declares that it will control own defense bases.

Government predicts 2 per cent decrease in 1940-41 world wheat crop.

Vichy's peace talks off till the war on Great Britain ends. Army of trained troops on skis, emulating Finnish technique.

WPA reports a four-month defense outlay totaling \$97,868,559.

Plan for bases hailed in South America as aid to democracy.

Churchill warns Britons that hard road lies ahead.

Flexible tax policy is vital to defense, budget expert holds.

Army receiving new-type dive bombers better than Stukas.

Senator Vandenberg declares against "rubber stamp" unity.

Hamilton quits Republican committee to re-enter business.

Pershing urges all to join Red Cross "in unpredictable year."

President Roosevelt proclaims Nov. 21 as Thanksgiving Day.

Uruguay agrees to allow U. S. air and naval bases.

Japanese seize Shanghai head office of Central Bank of China.

Red Cross reduces staff in France to skeleton force.

President sets 50-50 basis for delivery of British planes.

Army to send trainees to Regular of Guard units at once.

Willkie backers plan strong opposition to curb New Deal.

Air trophy is presented to Miss Cochran for third time.

Martin to quit Republican post after mapping 1942 plans.

Britain will build ships here to recoup her losses.

De Valera warns Britain that Eire will not yield bases.

Morgenthau urges debt limit rise, new taxes for defense.

Ickes challenges press on campaign; says it is not truly free.

Great Tacoma Narrows, third largest bridge in world, collapses and falls into Puget Sound as result of gale.

Italy is cold and restrained on the Roosevelt victory.

FARMERS PRICES UP TWO

The general level of prices received by farmers in mid-October at local markets throughout the country was two points higher than in mid-September, reports the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

LOSS OF MARKETS

The loss of European markets as a result of the war cut exports of American food products to \$15,279,000 in September as compared with \$28,693,000 in the same month a year ago.

SAYINGS ABOUT LAUGHTER

Laughter makes good blood.—Italian.

The loud laugh bespeaks the vacant mind.—English.

He is not laughed at who laughs at himself first.—English.

He that laughs at his ain joke spoils the sport o' it.—Scotch.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.—Franklin.

He who laughs at impertinence makes himself an accomplice.—Chinese.

The laughter of the cottage is the most hearty.—Latin.

A laugh costs too much if it is bought at the expense of propriety.—Quintilian.

Men show their character in nothing more than what they think laughable.—Goethe.

A good laugh is sunshine in a house.—Thackeray.

Our Policies Are Disliked Abroad

While the United States is arming itself amid the desire of our people for peace, and with the assurances recently given by both candidates that we will have peace, the government, with almost complete popular support, is pursuing policies that may lead us into war. Fortunately, no political question is involved because both President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie took the same position and our assistance to Great Britain and China have been accepted as a realm of partisan debate.

Our aid to the British, self-limited by the phrase "short of war," must in our own interest be sufficient to prevent British defeat. While it will not cause us to declare war on Germany or Italy it may lead them to attack us. Assistance to China involves the same risks in regards to Japan. Since the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact was signed solely to protect these nations from our interference in their present wars, and since aid to the British and Chinese constitutes interference, it is easy to see that our policy may conclude that our continuance at peace depends upon a decision to be made in Berlin, Rome or Tokyo, and that no amount of peaceful intentions on the part of our government has anything to do with the issue.

No Peace By Appeasement

Of course, the President of the United States can secure a temporary peace by appeasement but, in the recent campaign, both the President and Mr. Willkie repudiated the suggestion. Thus we find the United States pursuing a policy that may lead to war and, because this danger is recognized, the nation feverishly prepares to fight, if necessary, rather than give up its policy under pressure from abroad.

GENTLE HINT

Notice in business office: Persons having no business in this office will please transact it as quickly as possible.—Milwaukee Journal.

A MISTAKE

"Look here, Sarah," said the master of the house, "how many more times have I to tell you about these sobbings? I've just had to sweep one of the bed rail and throw it in the fire myself." "Good gracious, sir," exclaimed the maid. "That's the missus' fancy dress for tonight's dance!" —Tit-Bits.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE RAILROADS

Since 1923, nine billion dollars have been spent by the railroads for improvements, of which 45 per cent was for equipment and 55 per cent for roadway and structures.

Freight cars now average 20 per cent greater capacity than in 1918.

Locomotives now have nearly half again as much pulling power as they had in 1918.

Freight trains now operate nearly two thirds faster than in 1920.

Because of better locomotives and freight cars and improved signaling system and terminals, the railroads now turn out more than twice as much transportation service per train hour, on the average, than they did in 1918.

Class I railroad installed 52,685 new freight cars in service in the first nine months of 1940.

THANKSGIVING, 1940



THIS NATION CAN GO FORWARD IN PEACE LEADERS AGREE

Greek Defense Blocks Axis Plan As Naval Supremacy Bars Totalitarian Triumph In England and The Mediterranean

President Roosevelt, in his campaign, assured us that this country can go forward in peace. His opponent, Wendell Willkie, likewise assured us that, if he were elected, there would be no war. Yet the cold facts are that both candidates advocated policies and approved measures that may lead us into war.

The present Congress, this year, has appropriated nearly seventeen billion dollars for the Army, Navy and Air Corps. This is not an issue between the parties because both Willkie and Roosevelt stood for "defense" and if there was a difference between them it was over which could better prepare the fighting forces of the nation.

For a decade American strategy revolved around a small Army, depending upon the Navy to protect us from actual invasion. The idea was that, in the event of war, the Navy would be adequate to screen whatever military expansion that might become necessary for the particular occasion. This was sound strategy because the balance of power between the nations made it unreasonable to expect attack from more than one nation.

With the formation of the Axis between Germany and

Italy, this confidence in our previous strategy weakened. Immediate moves were made to strengthen the Navy and increase our air forces but more in anticipation of, rather than in the presence of, actual and threatening danger. There was no need for a large Army because Great Britain and France, on one side, balanced the totalitarian threat, making improbable any move against this hemisphere.

When the French Army collapsed in June, and France surrendered to Germany, the balance was completely upset. Immediately the minimum safe defensive requirements of the United States included new means of assuring our safety if Germany and Italy won a complete victory. We had to consider the possibility that the Axis powers would acquire French warships and, maybe, some of the British fleet as well. This would confront us with grave peril.

Huge Army Needed Temporarily

Obviously, the logical step was to increase our Navy to such strength as would permit it, under these new conditions to carry out them mission heretofore assigned it in our strategy. This was begun but, unfortunately for our defense, it

takes some years to enlarge a could be constructed it was realized the nation might have to meet a supreme test. There was only one way to prepare ourselves in time and that involved the quick enlargement of our air force and the immediate training of an Army large enough to guarantee the safety of our shores.

Consequently, while waiting for battleships to be launched in 1944 to give us the two-ocean Navy we need, we became imperative to create a large Air Force and equip a large Army. The air force, in view of modern warfare, must be a permanent safeguard but the Army, expanded by conscription, is a temporary measure to serve a present peril. It is essential, we think, for all Americans to understand that this nation will not require a huge Army when the present world crisis ends, or when we possess a two-ocean Navy and adequate air forces.

LOQUACIOUS COOLIDGE

BEFORE Calvin Coolidge left for the White House, so the story goes, his Vermont neighbors decided to recognize his devotion to the old farm by giving him a hand made rake.

They made the presentation an elaborate ceremonial. The orator who presented the rake dwelt on the qualities of the hickory wood from which he said it was made. "Hickory," he said, "like the President is sturdy, strong, resilient, unbroken," and so on, and so on. Then he handed the rake to Mr. Coolidge and the audience settled back for the speech of acknowledgement.

The President turned the implement over, scrutinized it carefully, and then made his address in a single word. "Ast," he said.

REFUGEE STORY

"My dear, won't it be rather awkward having refugees in your house when they don't speak English and you can't speak French?" "Oh, I suppose I shall have to write everything down for them!" —Tit-Bits.

THE CANDIDATE

Teems: "Miss Coy, I'm a candidate for your hand." Miss Coy: "Very well. How much of an allowance do you promise to allot me a month, am I to be the boss of the house or are you, who is to do the cooking, how many days shall I have off each week and what is your attitude towards members of my family who may want to live with us? In short, what is your platform?" —Pathfinder.

APPROPRIATE

Passenger: "Fish Hook—that's an odd name for a station! Why do they call it that?"

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